

## MUR

MUNDIVAGANT. *adj.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world. *Diët.*

MUNDUNGUS. *n. f.* Stinking tobacco. *Bailey.*

MUNERARY. *adj.* [from *munus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a gift.

MUNGREL. *n. f.* [frequently written *mongrel*. See *MONGREL*.] Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents.

Mastiff, greyhound, *mungrel* grim,

Hound or spaniel, braché or hym,

Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail. *Shaksp.*

MUNGREL. *adj.* Generated between different natures; bale-born; degenerate.

Thou art nothing but the composition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the son and heir of a *mungrel* bitch. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

My people are grown half wild, they would not precipitate themselves else into such a mixt *mungrel* war. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

*Mungrel* curs bawl, snarle and snap, where the fox flies before them, and clap their tails between the legs when an adversary makes head against them. *L'Estrange.*

A foreign son is fought and a mix'd *mungrel* brood. *Dry.*

MUNICIPAL. *adj.* [*municipalis*, Fr. *municipalis*, *municipium*, Lat.] Belonging to a corporation.

A councillor, bred up in the knowledge of the municipal and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*

MUNIFICENCE. *n. f.* [*munificencia*, Fr. *munificencia*, Lat.] Liberality; the act of giving.

A state of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and munificence. *Addison's Spectator*, N° 257.

2. In *Spenser* it is used, as it seems, for fortification or strength, from *munitiones* *facere*.

Their importune sway

This land invaded with like violence,

Until that Locrine for his realms defence,

Did head against them make, and strong *munificence*. *Fairfax.*

MUNIFICENT. *adj.* [*munificus*, Lat.] Liberal; generous.

Is he not our most *munificent* benefactor, our wisest counsellor and most potent protector. *Atterbury.*

MUNIFICENTLY. *adv.* [from *munificus*.] Liberally; generously.

MUNIMENT. *n. f.* [*munimentum*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; strong hold.

2. Support; defence.

The arm our soldier,

Or feed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter;

With other *muniments* and petty helps

In this our fabric. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

To MURDER. *v. a.* [*muris*, Lat.] To fortify; to strengthen.

A word not in use.

Heat doth attenuate, and the more gross and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to *muris* themselves against the force of the fire. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Men, in the procuring or *munition* of religious unity, must not dissolve the laws of charity and human society. *Bacon.*

MUNITION. *n. f.* [*munition*, Fr. *munition*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; strong hold.

Victors under-pin their conquests jure belli; that they might not be lost by the continuation of external forces of standing armies, castles, garrisons, *munitions*. *Hale.*

2. Ammunition; materials for war.

What penny hath Rome borne,

What men provided, what *munition* sent,

To underprop this action? *Shaksp. King John.*

The king of Tripolie in every hold

Shut up his mea, *munition* and his treasure. *Fairfax.*

It is a little city, strong and well stored with *munition*. *Sandys's Journey.*

MUNITION. *n. f.*

The upright posts, that divide the several lights in a window frame, are called *munitions*. *Mason.*

MURAGE. *n. f.* [from *murus*, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MURAL. *adj.* [*muralis*, *urus*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall.

And repair'd

Her *mural* breach, returning whence it rowl'd. *Milton.*

In the nectarine and the like delicate *mural* fruit, the later your pruning, the better. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

A soldier would venture his life for a *mural* crown. *Addison.*

MURDER. *n. f.* [*murder*, *murder*, Sax. *murdrum*, law Lat. the etymology requires that it should be written, as it anciently often was, *murder*; but of late the word itself has commonly, and its derivatives universally, been written with *d*.] The act of killing a man unlawfully; the act of killing criminally.

Kill men i' th' dark! where be these bloody thieves?

Ho *murder*! *murder*! *Shaksp. Othello.*

Now witchcraft celebrates

Pale Hecate's offerings; and wither'd *murder*,

## MUR

With Tarquin's ravishing strides, towards his design Moves like a ghost. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Blood hath been shed ere now, i' th' olden time,

Ere human statute purg'd the general weal;

Ay, and since too, *murders* have been perform'd

Too terrible for th' ear. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far,

And makes a massacre what was a war. *Dryden.*

The killing of their children had, in the account of God,

Oppos'd itself to Cynthia's silver ray. *Addison.*

To MURDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To kill a man unlawfully.

If he dies, I *murder* him, not they. *Dryden.*

2. To destroy; to put an end to.

Can't thou quake and change thy colour,

*Murder* thy breath in middle of a word,

And then again begin, and stop again. *Shaksp.*

Let the mutinous winds

Strike the proud cedars to the fiery fun;

*Murder* the proud cedars to the fiery fun;

What cannot be, flight work. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

MURDERER. *n. f.* [from *murder*.] One who has shed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.

Thou dost kill me with thy unkind falsehood, and it grieves me not to die; but it grieves me that thou art the *murderer*. *Stany, b. ii.*

I am his host,

Who should against his *murderer* shut the door,

Not bear the knife myself. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Thou tell'st me there is *murder* in mine eyes;

'Tis pretty sure,

That eyes, that are the frail't and softest things,

Who shut their coward gates on atomies,

Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, *murderers*. *Shaksp.*

The very horror of the fact had stupified all curiosity, and so dispersed the multitude, that even the *murderer* himself might have escaped. *Wotton.*

Like some rich or mighty *murderer*,

Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold,

Who frether for new mischiefs does appear,

And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryden.*

This stranger having had a brother killed by the confessor, and having till now fought in vain for an opportunity of revenge, chanced to meet the *murderer* in the temple. *Addison's Guardian*, N° 177.

With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,

The *murderer* dreams of all the blood he spilt. *Swift.*

MURDERESS. *n. f.* [from *murderer*.] A woman that commits murder.

When by thy scorn, O *murderer*! I am dead,

Then shall my ghost come to thy bed,

And thee feign'd vestal in worse arms shall see. *Dante.*

Diana's vengeance on the victor shown,

The *murderer* mother, and consuming fun. *Dryden.*

Art thou the *murderer* then of wretched Laius. *Dryden.*

MURDERMENT. *n. f.* [from *murder*.] The act of killing unlawfully.

To her came message of the *murderment*. *Fairfax.*

MURDEROUS. *adj.* [from *murder*.] Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood.

Upon thy eye-balls *murderous* tyranny

Sits in grim majesty to fright the world. *Shaksp.*

Oh *murderous* coxcomb! what should such a fool

Do with so good a wife? *Shaksp. Othello.*

Enforce'd to fly

Thence into Egypt, till the *murderous* king

Were dead, who fought his life; and missing, fill'd

With infant blood the streets of Bethlehem. *Milton.*

If she has deform'd this earthly life

With *murderous* rapine and seditious strife;

In everlasting darkness must she lie. *Prior.*

MURE. *n. f.* [*mure*, Fr. *mure*, Lat.] A wall. Not in use.

The incessant care and labour of his mind

Hath wrought the *mure*, that should confine it in.

So thin, that life looks through and will break out. *Shaksp.*

To MURE. *v. a.* [*mure*, Fr. from *muris*, Lat.] To inclose in walls.

All the gates of the city were *mured* up, except such as were reserved to fall out at. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

MURRENGER. *n. f.* [*muris*, Latin.] An overseer of a wall.

MURIA'TICK. *adj.* Partaking of the taste or nature of brine, or any such like pickles, from *muria*, brine or pickle. *Quincy.*

If the scurvy be entirely *muria'tick*, proceeding from a diet of salt flesh or fish, antiscorbutick vegetables may be given with success, but tempered with acids. *Arbuthnot.*

MURK. *n. f.* [*murck*, Danish, dark.] Darkness; want of light.

Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,

Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp. *Shaksp. Anj.*

MURK. *n. f.* Husks of fruit. *Murky.*

## MUS

MURKY. *adj.* [*murck*, Danish.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light.

The *murk*-st den,

The most opportune place, the strong't suggestion

Shall never melt mine honour into lull. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

So scented the grim fear, and up-turnd

His nostrils wide into the *murky* air, *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Sagacious of his quarry.

A *murky* storm deep low'ring o'er our heads

Hang imminent, that with impervious gloom

Oppos'd itself to Cynthia's silver ray. *Addison.*

MURMUR. *n. f.* *murmur*, Lat. *murmure*, Fr.]

1. A low shrill noise.

Flame as it moveth within itself, or is blown by a bellows,

giveth a *murmur* or interior found. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

When the wing'd colonies first tempt the sky,

Or setting, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,

Then a low *murmur* runs along the field. *Pope.*

2. A complaint half suppressed; a complaint not openly uttered.

Some discontents there are; some idle *murmurs*;

How idle *murmurs*!

The doors are all shut up; the wealthier fort,

With arms across, and hats upon their eyes,

Walk to and fro before their silent shops. *Dryden.*

To MURMUR. *v. n.* [*murmure*, Lat. *murmure*, Fr.]

1. To give a low shrill found.

The *murmuring* surge,

That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,

Can scarce be heard so high. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

Amid an idle around whose rocky shore

The forests *murmure*, and the furies roar,

A goddess guards in her enchanted dome. *Pope.*

The busy bees with a soft *murmuring* strain,

Invite to gentle sleep the lab'ring swain. *Dryden.*

2. To grumble; to utter secret and sullen discontent. With at before things, and *again* before persons.

The good we have enjoy'd from heav'n's free will;

And shall we *murmure* to endure the ill?

*Murmure* not at your sickness, for thereby you will sin against God's providence. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

The good consequences of this scheme, which will execute itself without *murmuring* against the government, are very visible. *Swift.*

MURMURER. *n. f.* [from *murmure*.] One who repines; one who complains sullenly; a grumbler; a repiner; a complainer.

Heav'n's peace be with him!

That's christian care enough; for living *murmurers*

These places of rebuke. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

The *murmurer* is turned off to the company of those doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*

Still might the discontented *murmurer* cry,

Ah hapless fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once to die. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

MURNIVAL. *n. f.* [*murneste*, Fr. from *murner*, to stun.] Four cards of a sort.

Skinner and *Ansforth*.

MURRAIN. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is not clear; *mur* is an old word for a catarrh, which might well answer to the glanders; *muriano*, low Latin. Skinner derives it from *meris*, to die.] The plague in cattle.

Away rag'd rans, care I what *murrain* kill. *Sidney.*

Some trials would be made of mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more milch, to fatten, or to keep them from *murrain*. *Bacon.*

A hallowed band

Could tell what *murrain*, in what months begun. *Garth.*

MURRE. *n. f.* A kind of bird.

Among the first fort we reckon coots, meaves, *murre*s,

creyfers and curlews. *Cæc.*

MURREY. *adj.* [*more*, Fr. *more*, Italian; from *mure*, a moor.] Darkly red.

The leaves of some trees turn a little *murrey* or reddish.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge their glass both with red colour, or with a purplish or *murrey*.

Boyle.

Painted glass of a sanguine red, will not ascend in powder above a *murrey*.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Cornelius jumps out, a flocking upon his head, and a waistcoat of *murrey*-coloured satin upon his body. *Arbuth.*

MURRIEN. *n. f.* [often written *marion*. See *MORION*.] Junius derives it from *muris*, a wall.] A helmet; a casque; armour for the head.

Their beef they often in their *murrians* stew'd,

And in their basket-hilts their be'verage brew'd. *King.*

MURTH of Corn. *n. f.* Plenty of grain. *Anj.*

MUSCADEL. *adj.* [*muscat*, *muscadet*, Fr. *muscatello*, Italian; with *mus*, *muscata*, or from *musca*, a fly; flies being eager of those grapes.] A kind of sweet grape; sweet wine and sweet pear.

## MUS

He quafft off the *muscadet*, *Shaksp.*

And threw the fops all in the sexton's face. *Shaksp.*

MUSCLE. *n. f.* [*muscle*, Fr. *musculus*, Lat. *muscula*, Sax.]

*Muscle* is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, inclosed by one common membrane: all the fibres of the same plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short and transverse fibres: the fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller fibres, inclosed likewise by a common membrane: each lesser fibre consists of very small vessels or bladders, into which we suppose the veins, arteries and nerves to open, for every muscle receives branches of all those vessels, which must be distributed to every fibre: the two ends of each muscle or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, fastened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the muscles contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres. *Quincy.*

The instruments of motion are the *muscles*, the fibres whereof, contracting themselves, move the several parts of the body. *Locke.*

2. A bivalve shell-fish.

Of shell-fish, there are wrinkles, limpers, cockles and *muscles*. *Cæc.*

It is the observation of Aristotle, that oysters and *muscles* grow fuller in the waxing of the moon.